



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

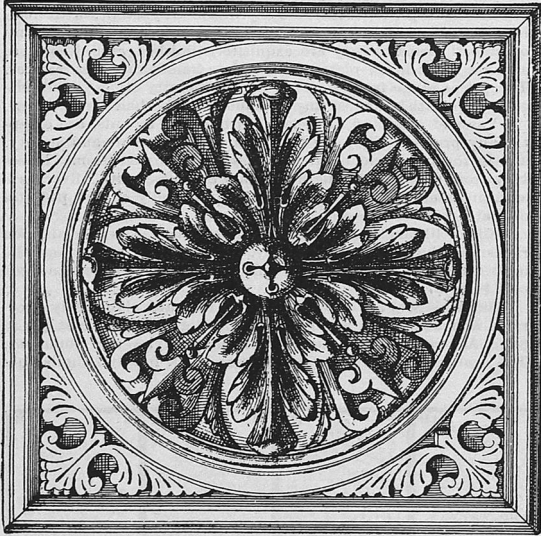
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER.

lined tray with plate glass rest. The entire design and finish is of the highest order. The bowl is ten inches high, holds fourteen quarts, and costs \$225 complete. Another style rests on a standard. It has a handle on either side, and is done in embossed work and etching. This pattern costs \$30. Tiny silver



CENTRE PIECE, BY R. E. FISCHINGER.

tea kettles, with spirit lamp, are almost indispensable in the nursery or for persons who board. They hold from one to two quarts, and cost complete from \$18 to \$25.

Traveling or pocket flasks are among the modern necessities. They are made in various attractive shapes, in fluted, engraved, satin and embossed finish. They cost \$3 to \$9.

Among the most attractive and acceptable presents for an invalid or a clergyman is an individual or pocket communion service. This is specially designed for use in the sick room. It consists of chalice, flagon and paten, and is furnished in plain satin or with a little very simple decoration. The set is enclosed in a plain case, and costs complete \$8 to \$10.

Regular communion sets in plain furnished, satin finish or engraved surface, are among the most acceptable gifts to missions or new churches. Pretty sets cost \$8 to \$65 for good plates.

Call bells in various shapes cost \$1.50 to \$5.

The wonderful improvements recently made in the various plating processes tend to bring into general use all articles in this line, and even families where there is an abundance of ancestral silver, have their pieces duplicated in fine plate and lock up the solid ware in strong boxes and safe deposit vaults for greater security.

A MARINE AQUARIUM.

FOR an aquarium, whether fresh water or marine, a tank is better than a globe, because a larger surface of the water is exposed to the air, and the larger the surface of water exposed to the air the greater the quantity of oxygen absorbed from the atmosphere, and the better the health of the inhabitants of the vessel.

A salt water aquarium does not require as much light as a fresh water, therefore give the outside of the glass a coat of green paint on all sides but one, which leave clear for the front. The rickery or arch in the centre cement together with the following cement. Take ten parts by measure litharge, ten parts plaster of Paris, ten parts dry white sand, one part finely powdered resin, and mix them when wanted into a pretty stiff putty with boiled linseed oil, it will be ready to use in three days, and hardens under water. Put an inch of sand from the beach over the bottom of the aquarium. The water should be obtained from the ocean some distance from shore. Choose such sea weeds as you prefer with the small stones attached, and the stones will sink, keeping the plants in an upright position. A window facing north or northeast is the best situation for a marine aquarium.

Do not introduce the animals until the plants begin to thrive and put forth new shoots, and take care not to put in too many, if you do they will surely die, and there must be at all times pure air and perfect ventilation in the room, and there must be

no smoking in the room, as the smoke will taint the air and thus the water. Keep a glass cover over the top of the Aquarium to keep out the dust, but it must have standards half an inch long, so that there may be a space for the free admission of fresh air.

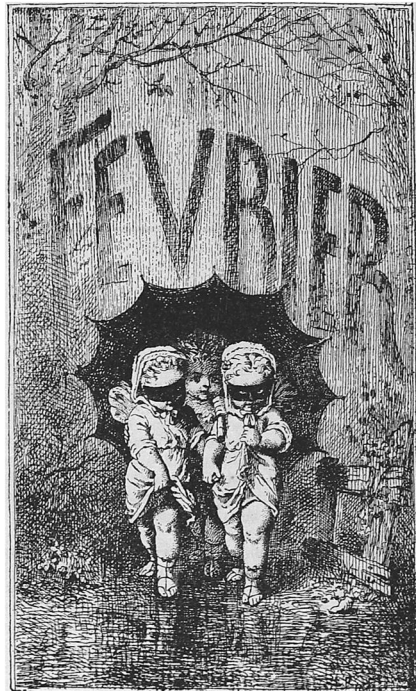
The water will slowly evaporate, but the salt will not, so you have only to fill up the tank with water. July and August will be found the hardest months of the year to keep the water pure. Lean beef dried and cut fine may be used for feeding, or oysters or clams chopped fine, or the prepared food which is for sale. Keep the aquarium free from all dead animals, dead vegetation or surplus food.

When the water becomes foul a filter may be made of a flower pot. Leave a hole in the bottom large enough to insert a goose quill, the fill the pot half full first of a layer of charcoal at the bottom, sand next and gravel on top. Hang this filter some distance above the aquarium, and let the water fall into it drop by drop.

In looking for inhabitants go out at extreme low tide, and with a net scoop up almost anything you can find which has been left by the tide. Take the result home and sort it over, culling out what you want, and you will be surprised at your varied collection.

COLORS AND COLORING.

RED in subdued form predominates in russet, existing both in orange and purple, which are the constituents of that color. With greater breadth than red, and less obtrusive, it is more easily harmonized. Those judges of color, the Japanese, use it freely, even for shade. Owing to the coldness of the blue entering into it, olive is less active than yellow and red in reflecting light. No natural pigment is olive, but terre vert and several copper greens assume its hue on being burnt. Gray produces harmonious contrasts, both with colors that are bright and brilliant and those that are sombre, but tends to diminish the contrast of tone between two or more luminous colors. Olive, green, purple, etc., are compounded in neutral grays, but never yellow and red, as owing to their gaudiness and brilliance the special characteristics of these grays would disappear. In nature grays are widely diffused, affording a beautiful play of retiring colors, shadows and reflections, besides strengthening the force of warm colors and reconciling opposing colors to the eye. Purple has more the effect of blue than any other color, and is noticeable for its beauty.



FEBRUARY.

A MONTHLY SERIES OF PANEL SKETCHES, BY L. F. PENET.